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15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

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[35-2]



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With Collars that may be
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Cellular cloth which readily
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An Ideal Shirt for all out-door
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EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR

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REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR

AND FAULTLESS BURNING

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1861]

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD
LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000
carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum
closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
is prepared to receive applications up to 26th
April, on the following terms:—

5% on application.
20% on 8th May.
35% on 11th July.
40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against this
security.

[1860]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the
Directors of this Company to issue to
WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong
(deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certifi-
cate in lieu thereof upon the statement
that the Original Certificate No. 1903 for
Shares numbered 28775/28834, and dated
11th January, 1903, has been LOST or
DESTROYED, AND NOTICE is HEREBY
GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date
hereof no claims or representation is made in
respect of such Original Certificate is made to the
Directors they will proceed to deal with such
application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

[1860]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

St. George's Day Celebrations.
8.15 p.m. — First Performance of "The
Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre
Royal.

TOMORROW.

Noon—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.,
Ordinary General Meeting at the Office
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety

to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

BOLOGNA HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

SA. CO. SA.

[1861]

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

A FOREIGNER'S APPEAL TO THE
PRESIDENT AND PRIME
MINISTER, PEKING.

Mr. E. S. Little has written to the
President and Premier in Peking on the
subject of a Peace Conference in China
with a view to closing the present strife,
as follows:—

"The internecine strife in China has
now been unduly prolonged to the great
detriment of the country and suffering
of the people. I am daily in receipt of
numerous letters from officials and from
Chambers of Commerce and from private
citizens all over the country pleading in
the most beseeching language for peace.
As I can read these documents and can
behold the suffering of the people
without being deeply moved. Surely the
Governors and rulers of the people, re-
cognising their duties to Heaven and
to man, must be no less deeply moved.

"Measures have recently been made
in the Shanghai foreign papers of the
excesses of the military in the scenes of
warfare in China which have created the
worst possible impression. Deeds
similar to those have been committed by
your enemies and ours, the Germans, in
the oppressed territories of Europe, but
the Germans are lost to all sense of
human feeling and of moral suasion and
are acting as savages and wild beasts.
China has ever taught that such deeds
are reprehensible, and yet they are
being daily perpetrated, not against an
enemy on enemy soil, but by brother
against brother in the homeland of
China, so that the citizens of the Chinese
Republic cry out in pity for someone,
anyone, to deliver them from the terrors
of the present régime.

"Practically all the Tutchens have stated
that they are willing to discuss terms of
peace provided you will give the neces-
sary orders. In democracies it is the
will of the people that prevails. China
is now a democracy, and the whole of the
people of China together with almost all
its rulers desire peace. I have approached
all parties and have received replies
from everyone in favour of a peace con-
ference with the exception of two
Tutchens and the Premier, who are the
only ones who have not given me a reply
to my various appeals. Surely these
three gentlemen in high position are no
less desirous of peace than others. In
addition to this, the foreign commercial
communities, as represented by their
public bodies, have telegraphed to their
Ministers urging them to use their in-
fluence to bring about peace in China.
It is rumoured that in spite of all
this universal anxious desire for peace,
fighting is about to recommence, bring-
ing further horrors of suffering upon
thousands of innocent people.

"Surely he who now determines to
continue war will have to answer to high
Heaven and to the nation, and must have
overwhelming reasons for continuing use-
less bloodshed and endless suffering. I
again make a most urgent appeal that you
in high authority and having the
lives of so many in your hands, whose
souls you will have to meet in the great
hereafter, that you will now at any rate
consent to the most reasonable propo-
sition to cease fighting while the various
parties meet together in a peace confer-
ence to discuss whether or no there is
some reasonable way of ending the pre-
sent dispute and of finding a solution
for outstanding questions.

"Let us urge upon you that if the
fighting is to continue until one party
or the other is supreme it may drag on
for months or years, during which the
country will be ruined, the people im-
perished, and the nation as a whole
will sink to become a Power which can
be neglected in the Councils of the
World.

"Moreover, if either Party succeeds
in imposing its will upon the bodies of
the other there will be left a great
heritage of anger and bitterness in the
hearts of the vanquished, which will
certainly break out in further revolutions
and disorders.

"I have consistently declined to take
sides with either party and do not dis-
cuss the claims of either, preferring to
leave all such issues to the negotiators
who I trust, will in due time be ap-
pointed. The one fact is, however, out-
standing, and is now known to the
World, namely, that whilst the south
have accepted my overtures and agreed
to cease hostilities in the interests of
the country and discuss peace, it is the
North who have so far steadily refused
to take up this conciliatory attitude,
although practically the whole of the
Tutchens and, presumably, the President
are agreeable to an equally conciliatory
attitude if so counselled by the Cabinet.
The issues are, therefore, in the hands
of the Cabinet led by the Premier, upon
whom a very grave responsibility rests.

"I have telegraphed the Premier
asking him to be good enough to advise
me what are the terms upon which the
Cabinet are prepared to declare peace.
I undertake to bring your terms at once
before the responsible leaders of the
South for their consideration.

"It is obvious the South cannot
accept or decline your terms unless you
declare them. I trust you will promptly
accede to this most reasonable pro-
posal. I anxiously await your telegraphic
reply."

INCREASE IN INDIAN
FREIGHTS.

The Bombay Conference, consisting of
the P. & O. Company, the Nippon
Yusen, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
has decided to raise freights on all goods
from Japan to Hongkong, Singapore,
Colombo, Bombay, Rangoon and Calcutta
by 15 to 25 per cent. from May 10th.

The following table shows the present
and the increased rates on general
cargo:—

Destination.	Present.	Increased.
Hongkong	Y.12	Y.18
Singapore	20	30
Colombo	20	30
Bombay	20	30
Rangoon	20	30
Calcutta	20	30

HONGKONG "BISLEY" MEET-
ING, 1918.

Representative teams of four men
from the Naval, Military, and Police
Services are again being invited to meet
in a team and Individual Shoot to be
run by the Hongkong Police Reserve on
Friday, May 24th next, Empire Day.

H.E. the Governor has again offered a
silver cup for the event.

Invitations are being sent to the follow-
ing:—Royal Navy, Royal Marine Light
Infantry and Naval Yard Police; Royal
Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers;
Staff and Departments (Army); 23rd
Middlesex; 15th Infantry; 74th Punjab;
Hongkong Defence Corps; Hongkong
Police and Warden; Dockyard Defence
Corps. The Hongkong Police Reserve
will also enter a team.

Shooting will take place as under:—
200 Deliberate—7 rounds and sighter.
200 Snapshooting—5 rounds.
200 rapid—10 rounds in 45 seconds.
500 Deliberate—7 and sighter.
600 Deliberate—7 and sighter.

The conditions are being printed and
copies will be sent to the units above
mentioned.

A meeting will be held at the Police
Reserve Headquarters Club, Princes
Buildings, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 24th
April, to receive any suggestions offered
as to the conditions governing the pre-
vious similar competitions. Representa-
tives from each of the units are cordially
invited to attend.

HONGKONG RIFLE
LEAGUE.

At King's Park on Saturday the
matches between the Civil Service and
the Hongkong Defence Corps and Police
and Police Reserves were decided. A
heavy smoke issuing from the cement
works mitigated against good marksmanship.
Mr. Mackay scored 95 was notable
for a useful 84 at 600 yards. The results
were as follow:—

H.K. DEFENCE CORPS.	200	500	600	To- tal
Pts. A. Jenkins	32	31	28	91
L/C F. Goodman	28	31	29	88
Sgt. A. Leach	28	28	29	85
Sgt. G. H. M. Ban- nerman	30	31	24	85
*Pta. D. Gow	30	25	28	83
*C.S.M. W. J. Rattey	26	27	28	81
Sgt. M. Manak	26	26	27	79
Sgt. A. W. Bliss	23	27	25	75
	223	226	218	667

Plus allowance for
open sights..... 6
673

POLICE AND POLICE RESERVES.	31	25	32	88
*Mr. Grant	31	25	32	88
*Mr. Franks	30	29	29	88
*Sirdar Khan	28	27	33	88
*Mr. Roylance	28	24	36	88
*Mr. Pitt	27	28	33	88
*Mr. Marks	30	27	29	86
*Mr. Lammer	23	26	29	78
*Mr. Hodge	23	26	29	78
	225	210	214	649

Plus allowance for
open sights..... 19
668

CIVIL SERVICE TEAM.

Mr. Mackay	31	30	24	85
Mr. Grimes	32	30	29	91
Mr. Dovey	31	30	28	89
Mr. Grey	25	31	26	82
Mr. Calvert	29	28	25	82
Mr. Lyon	28	28	25	81
Mr. Frith	24	31	27	82
*Mr. Meade	30	27	25	82
	230	235	202	667

*—Open sights.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JESKIN, C.S.B.

NO. 11 AND 12 SECTIONS.
These Sections will not be required to
attend the Equipment Parade ordered
for to-day (St. George's Day). A
fresh date will be arranged.

SUMMER UNIFORM.
Summer uniform is to be worn on all
duties, day and night.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.
All ranks will attend at Headquarters
Office as detailed below:—Men on
duty on the dates allocated to their
Sections will attend at such subse-
quent dates as are specified in these
Orders.

Uniform, caps with covers to be worn.
Rifles, ammunition, "frunchons,"
whistles, chains, armlets and belts to
be produced for inspection by those
in possession of same.

The first-named Unit will attend at 5.15
p.m. and second-named Unit at 5.45
p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—
Nos. 11 and 12 Sections.

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—
Nos. 13 and 14 Sections.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—
Nos. 15 and 16 Sections.

Friday, 26th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. all members of No. 1, 2
and 3 Companies who have been
unable, by reason of duty, to attend
on previous dates.

Monday, 29th inst.:—
Staff and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, 30th inst.:—
"Englers and drummers and band
orchestra."

Wednesday, 1st May:—
Ambulance Platoon, and all ranks,
including Medical exempts, who
have not previously attended.

By Order,
T. F. HOGAN,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1918.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
HONGKONG.SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.
—AMENDMENTS TO CHURCH
ORDINANCES.

A special general meeting of the sen-
trollers and subscribers of St. John's
Cathedral was held yesterday evening at
the City Hall. The Bishop (Dr. Lander)

presided, and amongst those present
were:—H.E. the Governor; Hon. Mr.
Clarendon, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. E. H.
Sharp, K.C.; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak;
Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr.
F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. W. L. Pottenden,
Commander Sandeman, Commander My-
burgh, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Rev. H.
Copley Moyle, and Dr. H. G. Earle
(Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN first asked whether the
meeting was to be private or whether the
proceedings were to be reported. He
had seen a suggestion in the newspapers
that the meeting was to be private.
That was not an official statement. It
was for the meeting to decide the matter.

Mr. H. W. Looker proposed that the
meeting should be private, and this
proposal was seconded by H.E. the
Governor.

Mr. W. Jackson proposed that the
meeting should be open to the Press.
Mr. J. H. Landerwood seconded, and
this proposal was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then said he was of the
opinion that only those who were sub-
scribers and sentrollers for the year
1918 and whose names were included in
the register as having paid their sub-
scriptions during the first three months
should be entitled to vote. As regards
resolution No. 1 upon the agenda,

"That the following words be added
at the end of clause 1 of Regulation 16
after the word "subscribers," "who
are baptized members of the Church of
England or of any Episcopal Church in
Communion with the Church of
England,"

the Church Body did not propose, at
present, to submit this resolution to the
meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. EARLE proposed that the following
words be added at the end of Regulation
19:—

"And that all sittings shall be from
at each Sunday evening service."

Dr. SANDERSON seconded.

The CHAIRMAN reminded those present
that at the last meeting the sentrollers
had agreed to the resolution, subject to
confirmation at a special general meet-
ing.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK: I beg to
move as an amendment that the present
regulation stands.

Mr. H. B. L. DOWLING: I second.
The amendment was lost, and the sub-
stantive motion was then put to the meet-
ing and carried.

The following resolutions were then
considered:—

"That the Saint John's Cathedral
Church Ordinance, 1899 (No. 5 of
1899) be amended as follows:—
Substitute for Sub-section 1 of
Section 8:—

The Chaplains and Assistant Chap-
lains of the Church shall perform and
carry on divine worship and the ser-
vices usual in the Church of England
according to the rites and ceremonies
of the said Church.

Add a new Sub-section 2 as follows:—
Whenever it shall be necessary to
appoint a new Chaplain or Assistant
Chaplain the Church Body shall call a
General Meeting of the registered
sentrollers and subscribers for the
purpose of electing six additional per-
sons who are sentrollers or subscribers
to form with the members of the
Church Body other than the Chaplain
a Committee for the purpose of making
the appointment. All questions relat-
ing to any such appointment shall be
decided by such Committee and all
such appointments shall be made by
such Committee.

Add a new Sub-section 3 as follows:—
A Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain
shall not be re-engaged without the
sanction of a resolution of a General
Meeting of the registered sentrollers
and subscribers called for the purpose.

If such re-engagement is sanctioned by
such General Meeting the Church Body
shall have power to renew any such
engagement. The proceedings of any
such General Meeting as is referred to
in this Sub-section shall be private.

Add a new Sub-section 4 as follows:—
The Chaplain shall not take the chair
at any General Meeting referred to in
Sub-section 2 and Sub-section 3.

Re-number Sub-section 2 as Sub-section
and alter as follows:—

The Church Body may appoint such
officers and servants other than the
Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, as
may be necessary, on such terms and
conditions as it may think fit.

Section 13 Sub-section 4.
Eliminate the words "a Chaplain
and Assistant Chaplain."

The following amendments to the
above resolutions were moved:—
To insert after the words "six
additional persons who are sent-
rollers or subscribers" the words
"and are otherwise qualified for
election as Members of the Church
Body" in the proposed new
Sub-section 2 of Section 8, and to
delete the words "other than the
Chaplain" in the same Sub-section.

Mr. H. W. Looker said the original
motion provided for the appointment of
six additional persons who were sent-
rollers and subscribers. The proposed
amendment was to the effect that such
six additional persons should be quali-
fied for election as members of the
Church body. The qualifications for
election were that members must be British
subjects, communicants and regular
frequenters of the Church services. He
considered that it was not right for per-
sons who were not British subjects and
who were not baptized members of the
Church of England to form part of the
Committee to select a chaplain for the
Church of England, but his suggestion
was that the additional six persons
should be qualified simply by being sub-
scribers and sentrollers, who were
British subjects and baptized members
of the Church of England. With re-
gard to sub-section 2, he thought that the

Chaplain should form one in selecting
an assistant chaplain, but for cer-
tain reasons it was not thought that he
should form a part of the body for the
selection of chaplain.

Mr. Looker asked if those responsible
for the amendment were prepared to
accept his suggestion in regard to the
qualification of the proposed "six addi-
tional members" and the Chairman
intimated that Dr. Earle was not pre-
pared to accept the compromise.

Continuing, Mr. Looker said, he
thought there were certain sentrollers
and subscribers who considered that the
basis on which a chaplain should be
appointed or selected ought to be
broadened, but he thought that before
going into details he would like to make
his position towards the Church clear.
He was a baptized member of the Church,
had been confirmed, had attended com-
munion in his earlier days regularly, but
had not attended communion for some
years. He was not a frequenter of the
Church services, but he was a strong
supporter of the Church, though he could
not share all the doctrines and beliefs
which the Church required he should
share were he a regular churchman. He,
however, believed that the Church had a
definite mission and a definite function
in the national life and in the life of
the Colony, and he believed she should
be encouraged and supported. He be-
lieved that the Church should not be
narrow or sectarian in spirit—that would
antagonise and drive the people away
rather than bring them in. All matters
should be looked at on a broad basis, and
that alone would help the Church.

They had heard a great deal since the
war began of the force of the Church
from the national life. They had heard
that from both without and within.
They had heard it said that it was the
duty of the Church to get more into
touch with national life, that she should
go into and share the lives of those
within her fold and those without. In a
pamphlet signed by the Bishop it was
said that the Church was endeavouring
to get into touch with national life, and
he had heard it said that the Church was
losing touch with the nation and that they
must make a special endeavour to regain
that touch. To get into touch with
national life was very necessary in a
chaplain. They thought that the chap-
lain selected should be broad in his views.
Yet those moving the amendment wished
that those responsible for the selection
should be regular communicants. For his
part he was of opinion that a person, as
long as he was a supporter of the Church,
was qualified to be a member of the
Church body. It was not necessary that
he should be a frequenter of the Church
and a regular communicant.

Mr. A. H. HARRIS seconded Mr.
Looker's suggestion.

"His Excellency said he was there as
a sentroller and he wished to state that
the proposal which Mr. Looker had
moved and Mr. Harris seconded had
been inspired by himself. One of the
reasons that moved him to a considera-
tion of the question was an address made
by Bishop Norris in the Theatre Royal
on the occasion of the National Mission
of Hope and Repentance. He deplored,
and rightly deplored, the want of inter-
est in the Church, and amongst other
things he suggested that the remedy lay
in an increased Church body. He also
went so far as to say that he would like
to see every sentroller a member of the
Church body. Unfortunately he (the
speaker) had left for Shanghai and was
not able to discuss the matter, which seem-
ed to be impracticable. Bishop Norris
was long enough in Hongkong to know
that only a small number of sentrollers
were communicants and probably a still
smaller number were frequenters of the
Church. When in Shanghai he (the
speaker) was interested in the constitu-
tion of the Cathedral Church there, and
he found that on the occasion of the
election of their chaplain the very pro-
cedure which he had suggested here was
adopted—that was to say, the body of
trustees, which was limited, he thought,
to three, was increased by two repre-
sentatives elected by the sentrollers of
the Church. There was nothing in the
regulation to say that those sentrollers
must necessarily be communicants. He
took an interest in the Church here. He
did not profess to be what they called a
fully qualified Churchman. He was
very broad in all his religious beliefs.
He had not communicated at times for
years together. He communicated when
the spirit moved him. If by the amend-
ment before them they were going to
eliminate good Churchmen, whose only
fault was that they did not communicate
regularly, from sitting on the body for
the selection of a chaplain, then they were
doing a great injury to the Church.

Dr. EARLE, who was responsible for the
first amendment, referred to the com-
mand of our Lord to His disciples at the
Last Supper, where he said, "Do this in
remembrance of me," and said that to be
a good Churchman they should be regu-
lar communicants. He did not agree
with the contention that the Church was
narrow in its conceptions.

ST. GEORGE FOR MERRIE ENGLAND.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle said:—

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that April 23rd is St. George's Day. Four years ago there would probably have been very few people here who knew the day, but now it is well-known. So the war has revived an interest in the patron Saint of England.

It must be confessed that we know very little about St. George. He was born in Cappadocia in the third century and served in the Roman Army in the time of the Emperor Diocletian. He is commonly believed to have torn down the edicts which had been published against the Christians and to have suffered martyrdom in consequence, on April 23rd in the year 303 A.D. Gibbon, the famous historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has identified him with another George, but without sufficient reason, and Gibbon acknowledges that his identification is not certain. His legendary encounter with a dragon to save a beautiful princess who was about to be given to propitiate the monster, may be a Christian revival of the ancient classical story of Perseus and Andromeda.

It was in the year 1220 A.D. at the Synod of Oxford that St. George was chosen as the patron Saint of England. Previously Edward the Confessor had held that position. A story is told that Robert, Duke of Normandy, the son of William the Conqueror, was in Palestine fighting against the Turks and was besieging the city of Antioch when a large army came to the relief of the city and threatened to crush Duke Robert and his army.

Thereupon St. George appeared with an innumerable army all in white with a red cross on its banner, the Turks fled in terror and the Christians took the city. This is supposed to have been the cause of his being selected to be England's patron Saint. St. George was certainly widely revered in very early times. The Emperor Constantine dedicated a Church in his honour at the beginning of the 4th century. The Pope of Rome in the year 494 A.D. disbelieved the story of his encounter with the dragon, but decided that St. George should be ranked with those Saints "whose names are justly revered among men, but whose actions are known only to God." In the Greek Church he is held in high estimation and is known as the Great Martyr.

In the middle ages the battle-cries of English warriors as they charged their foes was, "St. George for Merrie England." The legend of his fight with the dragon to save the princess symbolises the duty of every true man to stand up for the weak against the unjust attacks of the strong. In other words, it stands for the principle that might does not make right. St. George rushed eagerly to the help of the weak and defenceless, and our country has done the same.

It was because we had guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium that we went to war with Germany when she invaded that country.

We had to choose between peace at the price of honour and the terrible ordeal of war, and our rulers made the choice which the Empire has so emphatically approved. August, 1914, was the hour of a momentous decision.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,

In the strife of truth with falsehood,

For the good or evil side."

Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside."

Doubting in his abject spirit till His Lord is crucified."

Because we had been peace-loving ourselves we believed that Germany was the same, and so we were not ready for the terrible encounter on land. We had relied on our Navy to defend us, and right nobly it has done so. And the wisdom of our trust is shown in the fact that though the British Empire stretches from continent to continent, no single inch of that Empire's territory knows the foot of the invader. It is not only an island home of our race that has escaped the desecrating tramp of hostile armies, but that same immunity from invasion has been enjoyed by every island, colony and dominion where the banner of St. George is flown. And under God we owe the fact that our

country has been kept inviolate to the intrepid bravery of our sailors, who, with a chivalry that grudges no toil and no danger, have faced the hidden death and dared the daily peril. Men told us that chivalry was dead, that the age was selfish and material, that we were living upon the exploits of our ancestors, but when the call of the country sounded long and clear, the spirit of St. George was aroused in the hearts of the men, and of the women too, of our Empire, and the mankind of England and the Empire hastened to slay the dragon of militarism. And to-day, though the nation is the poorer for the precious lives that have been sacrificed, it is immeasurably richer for the spirit that has filled all hearts, the spirit of service and self-denial, the spirit of unity in a great cause that will yet be triumphant.

But the dragon is not yet slain, and we, like St. George, must still arm ourselves for further conflict, and be prepared for a harder struggle and deeper pain than we have yet experienced. Let our watchword be "God defend the right." And let us out here gladly take our share in any self-denial and labour which will enable us to take a part, however small, with those who give their lives in the trenches in Flanders or in the trough of the North Sea wave, for it is only those who experience something of the pain of the great conflict who will be able to share in the new spirit that, please God, this war will bring to the world.

For we may be sure that no one can rightly take his share, however humble, in the slaying of the dragon without feeling that his manhood is purified and his spirit enlarged by a sense of following gladly in the path of duty.

Let us be sure that, in spite of all the horrible brutalities that the war is causing, God will ultimately bring good out of this evil, for in spite of man's misuse of the gift of free will God is still ruling the world and "the wrath of man shall turn to his praise." It is well nigh impossible for us, who stand in the mad chaos of a world at war, to see how the terrible events of to-day can be overruled for the betterment of the world. It is only when the great catastrophes of history can be viewed from the standpoint of a later age, that men can see the good which has always proved the goal of the world's training.

And we may hope and pray that our children in future years will be able to look back on the great world war as the dawn of a better age, even as we to-day can look back on some of the calamities of the past, and see in them the causes of progress and improvement. It is through pain that the world advances to higher levels. That fact is written plainly in the history of the church and of the world. Go back in thought to Jerusalem in the time of St. Stephen. You remember how he stood out among the early Christians as the man who could argue convincingly with the Jewish opponents of Christianity. And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke.

But they rose against him. St. Stephen was stoned to death, the first martyr of the Christian Church. And after his death we are told "there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem, and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judaea and Samaria." How hopeless it must have seemed. The little band of Christians scattered and dispersed, what a blow to the cause of Christianity they must have thought it. But what was the result? We are told that "they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word." And so all over Judaea and Samaria there sprung up groups of Christian believers.

If they had found Jerusalem a hospitable and comfortable place of residence they might have settled down into a little sect of Judaism, but under the stern lash of persecution they became the founders of a world-wide religion, and so from the stones which killed Stephen they began the building of the Christian Church.

Or take another case from later times. In the first half of the fifteenth century the hope of Christianity seemed to centre round Constantinople. That was the capital of the Eastern Empire, and for eleven hundred years it had been the centre of learning and knowledge, and the source from whence Christianity had shone forth into many lands. But in 1453 A.D. the Turks under Mahomet II. had attacked the city and after a siege of fifty-eight days had taken it. They had put Constantine Palaeologus, the last Emperor, to death and slain some 60,000 of his people. The glory of the Byzantine Empire had departed and Christianity seemed to have received a stunning blow. The church in the West with its centre at Rome was fallen on evil days. Unbelief and sensuality and nepotism and ignorance were rampant among the higher clergy. It seemed indeed as if the cross was destined to waver to the crescent. But the fall of Constantinople sent the scholars of the East fleeing for refuge to the countries of the West, taking with them their learning and what books they could save from the Turkish invaders, and their coming brought about that revival of learning in Europe which led ultimately to the Reformation. And even in those countries where Rome retained her power, the coming of the scholars from Constantinople led to a revival and purification of the Church. We can see it all now, as we look back on the events from a distance of 400 years, but to the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SAINT GEORGE.

St. George the Knight had wearied of his glory,
Had tired of adoration and renown,—
He set himself a quest—so runs the story—
A knight, as he himself, to name and crown—
Chosen from earth, 'er all earth's hands more glorious,
Ever to rank the Bravest of the Brave;
St. George of Alexandria, the Victorious,
Seeking, grew grave—

How might he make decision so stupendous?
How make the choice so fraught with might and weight,
Looking on worth and valour so tremendous,
Flashed from the ranks of earth's most famed and great?
Plumed, and in glistening armour, down the ages
Stately the vast procession moved before,
Heroes whose names make brighter history's pages,—
Masters of War!

St. George looked on, with brow perplexed and saddened,
As host led host of princely hearts and bold;
Though all were heroes, none his spirit gladdened
By sought for excellence of perfect mould—
He paused. "Who comes behind the lines advancing?
What stranger this with soul of living fire—
Treading with weary step, yet proud eye glancing?"
"A lad in khaki, Sir!"

"An underling from Britain's troops on earth, Sir,
Who war to save the world from Prussian might;
He only gave his all,—twas little worth, Sir,—
His shabby, blood-stained garb offends thy sight!"

St. George stooped down,—ended his quest laborious,—
He looked no more,—he found and claimed his own;
The boy in khaki and the Saint Victorious
Together sought the throne!

Hongkong.

G. J.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S DAY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May we again trespass on your columns, appealing for a large collection on "St. George's Day"?

His Majesty the King's letter to the Times regarding the Red Cross Funds cabled out from London on the 18th inst. is a call to all of us to "maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, sick, and prisoners, whose welfare has our unflinching solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy."

When the ladies bring their tins round for our donations, let us forget the War Bonds tickets and the Spills that we have bought. Let us visualize the situation and get down into our pockets as deeply as possible.

There is no man or woman who would not wish to lend a hand to the wounded soldier or prisoner of war if he or she knew how to. The Red Cross and other organizations can do collectively what we would each wish to do individually. More and more funds will be required to carry on the work.

We, therefore, appeal again to the generosity of an already generous community for large contributions this "St. George's Day."—Yours faithfully,

THE STREET COLLECTING COMMITTEE.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks receipt of the underrated donations. Further amounts will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. J. H. Ramsay), c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Balance as per last statement: \$3,420.30
Rev. T. Robinson 10.00
Rev. T. W. Scholes 10.00
"P. A. J." 16.50
W. Morley 100.00
Proceeds of Raffle per Mrs. H. L. Stringer 48.67
Mrs. Stabb (250.—at 3/4) 314.70
\$3,979.17

men who lived in those days the evil must indeed have seemed triumphant, and the cause of Christ must have seemed on the eve of collapse.

So let us take fresh courage and learn to trust God more completely. The methods of His working are beyond our understanding. We are like the soldiers in some battle, who can only see just that which is immediately about them, but cannot tell now the fortune of war is setting on the whole front, but the general who is in command knows. It may be that the pain from which the world is suffering to-day may be the final convincing proof of the evils of autocracy, of militarism, of materialism, and that these things will no longer be tolerated by a world that has realised the brotherhood of humanity. "New hopes and aspirations are to-day stirring in the womanhood of many nations. In country after country women are becoming no longer ready to acquiesce in conditions which through ignorance or helplessness they have been compelled to put up with in the past." The war has shown what women are capable of and has brought them powers and opportunities which have never been theirs before. So God brings good out of that which seems all evil, and having done our duty we can leave the issues in His hands, for "The Lord is King, he people never so impatient. He sitteth between the cherubims, he the earth never so unquiet."

THE TOMBOLA.

AUCTION OF SPILLS.

A very successful auction of tombola spills, realising no less a sum than \$2,330, was held yesterday evening at the City Hall, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak proving a very persuasive auctioneer. Spills were offered in baskets of three to four hundred each, and in packets of sixty to a hundred each. The highest price paid for a basket was \$400 by Mr. C. Montague Ede, who also purchased a second basket for \$350. Mr. N. J. Stabb paid \$200 for one basket. The following are the names of the purchasers, and the prices paid in each instance:—
One basket, Mr. C. M. Ede, \$400.
One basket, Mr. C. M. Ede, \$350.
One basket, Mr. N. J. Stabb, \$200.
Packets were bought by Mr. N. J. Stabb for \$110 and \$100; Mr. T. E. Pearce, \$100; Mr. H. V. Looker, \$95 and \$90; Mr. F. C. Butcher, \$80; Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin, \$75; Mr. C. Champkin, \$75 and \$60; Mr. L. N. Leafe, \$75 and \$60; Mr. W. A. Dowley, \$75; the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, \$70; Mr. R. Hancock, \$70; Mr. C. M. Ede, \$70; and Mr. A. R. Raven, \$30.

THE LAUGHTER OF THE ENGLISH.

England, we know thee better now,
Unuttered all thy sorrow;
Thy humour wears the stern day out
And mocks the grim to-morrow.
For while the world said, "Let none smile;
There is no mirth hereafter!"
The "golden lads" of Shakespeare's land
Outfaced their doom with laughter.

We guess what inward throes must shake
The stout heart still unbroken,
What griefs lie in the silent deeps,
What agonies unspoken!

But all the world bears is the quip
That flouts at panic's rumour,
Where toff and cockney "carry on"
In high intrepid humour.

Simple and subtle is thy mood—
Not honouring Fritz to hate him!
Leaving him puzzled at thy jests,
The scorn wherewith ye rate him.

England, we know thee better now!
Through all the years hereafter
Shall thy name, England, ring for us
A chime of valiant laughter.
—New York Sun.

AMERICAN IRON EXCHANGED FOR JAPANESE SHIPS.

A SECOND PROPOSAL ON IRON AND SHIPPING.

As already reported, the long pending question of offering about 100,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States in return for a supply of American shipbuilding materials has been recently settled. It is now reported that another similar proposal has been made, the United States wishing to obtain 200,000 tons of shipbuilding materials. The American proposal is said to be that the exchange should be effected at the rate of 2 tons of shipping for every ton of iron, that the price of the iron should be the American official price of \$95 and that of tonnage \$175, and that all the vessels should be delivered by April of next year. It is believed that the proposal will not be difficult of entertainment by the Japanese shipbuilders if the date of delivery of the ships is extended to the end of next year. In that case the Japanese shipbuilders will be able to offer 200,000 tons of shipping out of 300,000 tons of vessels to be built with the 100,000 tons of iron and steel which they will obtain by January of next year as the result of the agreement reached on the first proposal to exchange Japanese vessels for American shipbuilding materials.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

JUST RECEIVED:

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EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

PRICES REASONABLE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS.

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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WEAR.

SHIRTS—With Pleated Front or as this style.

COLLARS—NEWEST SHAPES.

TIES—OF SMART APPEARANCE.

PUMPS, BRACES, etc.

The above are made specially for this climate and we thoroughly recommend them for COOLNESS and COMFORT.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat
Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warmed by a British flag of world-wide renown. Of All Shippers. Messrs. Messer & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN PATERSON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Bullion Broker, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 85 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others within this Colony to submit their claims to or against the above estate to the 10th day of May, 1918.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by that time.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1918.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors for the Administrator (with Will annexed) of the Estate of the above-named deceased.

[1920]

G. P.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHAHGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 24th April, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 26th April, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1921]

G. P.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$100,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 24th April, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 26th April, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

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Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1922]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM U.S.A. JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

THE Motorship

"JUTLANDIA."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whomever and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 30th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be received.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THORSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1923]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWERS OF PRIZES can obtain same on presentation of their tickets at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. - 5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April. [1924]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed the CHINA FILM SYNDICATE and Indo-China for the handling and exploiting TRIANGLE KEYSTONES and TRIANGLE FEATURES (which are copyrighted), for which we hold the Exclusive Rights in the Far East (except Japan and Siberia). Any Person or Persons who illicitly import this Brand of Films and exhibit same in the Territories above-mentioned will do so at their risk and peril.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1918. AUSTALASIAN FILMS, LTD. By their Attorney, E. H. GOURDEAU. [1919]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1904]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 13th April, 1918. [1890]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the submitted resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

- (1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
- (2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to the former of the same number of shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 165 of the Companies Ordinance 1914 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification as they see fit before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1918. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [1901]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and it is at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER. No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES.

THURSDAY, 25th APRIL, SATURDAY, 27th APRIL, at 9.15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES from FRIDAY 19th inst. at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to Pit and Gallery. [1910]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Agreement for service between J. M. XAVIER and the HONGKONG IMPORT & CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO. has expired by effluxion of time.

Solicitors for the above-named Company. L.O. and L.O. Hongkong, 20th April, 1918. [1910]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THE Council of the University require the services of TWO LECTURERS in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Salary 400 pounds per annum, with quarters of £100 per annum allowance, maximum rate of dollar=2/- The selected candidates will be required to take up their appointments in September, 1918.

Applications should be sent before the end of May, to the Registrar, from whom further details of each appointment may be obtained. [1908]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—Box No. 100 Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1817

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

PEAK, FURNISHED FLAT (complete) To Let for 4 months June-September. minutes from Tram. Apply—Box 23, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1910]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. 1875

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. 1876

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lo Hee Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE Co., Ltd., 40, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1928]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak. Apply—DUNCAN CLARK, Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1711]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS. Apply—C. H. GALE, P.W.D. [1834]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

RICKER-SWEETMAN. At Penghsien, Sze, on March 19th, RAYMOND C. RICKER, C.M.M., to Miss E. MAUD SWEETMAN, C.M.M.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 121, FINSBURY STREET, E.C.2.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD APRIL, 1918.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Until the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK took the initiative last year in forming a local branch of the Society of St. George, England's patron Saint's Day passed without recognition in this Colony. In this matter, however, Hongkong was not more remiss than the majority of other British communities, for, unlike the Scotsman, the Irishman, the Welshman, the Australian and the Canadian, the Englishman has been reluctant to evince his national pride. It was not always thus. The memory of St. George, who accepted death rather than deny his faith, was highly revered by Prince Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, in Buxton times, and by our Crusading King Richard I., whose dream of wresting the Holy Land from the grip of the infidel has been realised by our khaki-clad warriors within the last few months. It was, however, Edward III., who first proclaimed St. George "The Patron Saint of the Realm of England," founding in his honour the Order of the Garter; and "St. George for Merrie England" was the battle-cry of our soldiers in many a hard-fought campaign for long years afterwards. In more recent days, however, England's sons have come to take her greatness for granted, and with the development of the Empire, of which she laid the foundations, their mental horizon has been widened. Up to a certain point this is very natural and proper, yet we must remember that there need be nothing antagonistic between local and imperial patriotism; on the contrary, the one is the basis of the other. Therefore, we do

well occasionally to remind ourselves that we are English, the sons of a noble race with a proud heritage, not in order to minister to our vanity but to inspire us to be worthy of those who have gone before. Let us not forget, then, that it was England which, first of all the States of Europe, won emancipation for her people and asserted those principles of freedom for which one-half the world is now fighting the other half. England, also, gave birth to our Navy, which established the foundations upon which the Empire has built up an Army on the Continental scale, and up to the outbreak of war she contributed ninety per cent. of the sailors who manned our ships. It was England, too, which first made our arms respected on the battlefields of Europe. Up to the fateful August of 1914 we knew that England furnished four out of five of the soldiers required for the defence of the Empire, but until comparatively recently we almost wondered whether there were any English regiments left at the Front. This was owing to the "astuteness" of the Censor, and it was not until he discovered that the suppression of all reference to our county troops was enabling the enemy to represent that England was saving herself at the sacrifice of her partners and the daughter States, that the veil was lifted. Then we discovered that sixty per cent. of the British Army was drawn from England—her full proportion on the basis of population. If we mention these facts it is merely to correct an erroneous impression, and not to belittle the efforts of any other branch of the widely-scattered British family, whose members have vied with one another in making sacrifices for the common cause. Similarly, if we emphasise our nationality at this time it is only to stimulate ourselves to greater effort. That was the immediate purpose for which the Society of St. George was formed in Hongkong, and, as a result of its efforts last year, the sum of \$93,000 odd was raised for the alleviation of suffering and distress caused by the war. There is every reason to hope that this total will be greatly exceeded this year, and we may be sure that the whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of the community, which alone makes that possible, will be recognised, as before, when the Committee considers the allocation of the funds so generously placed at their disposal.

The prayer meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union which was fixed for to-day will be postponed.

The prizes in the "Tombola" corresponding to the numbers found in the spills were drawn yesterday and the results will be published by the Committee to-day.

The total number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever during the week ended on Saturday was 43 cases and the number of deaths 47. All the victims were Chinese. During the 24 hours of Saturday seven cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered seven. There was also one Chinese fatal case of bubonic plague, and two cases of diphtheria.

The curtain will rise punctually at 9.15 p.m. to-night on "The Witness for the Defence." The audience is particularly requested to be seated in good time, as the interest of the play commences immediately with the rise of the curtain. The performance will terminate at about 11.30 p.m., after which there will be an auction of the furniture and fittings used on the stage. Repeat performances will be given on Thursday and Saturday of this week, commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. Booking is now proceeding at Moutrie's.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING SUBSIDY.

The subsidy granted to Japanese shipbuilders during the financial year 1917 by the Tokio Department of Communications under the regulations for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry amounted to ¥ 5,210,822 in all, showing an increase of no less than ¥ 2,089,225 as compared with the amount granted during the preceding year.

The grant was distributed as follows—

Shipyard	Subsidy
Mitsubishi	¥1,039,065
Kawasaki	1,641,411
Osaka Ironworks	1,340,922
Ishikawajima	191,393
One	46,816
Uraga	614,349
Fuji-Nagata	47,838
Harima	51,794
Matsuo	63,912
Asano	182,545

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BRIGANDS RELEASE ONE CAPTIVE.

PEKING, April 21st.
Mr. Love, the employe of the British-American Tobacco Co. who was captured by brigands, has been released. The details are unknown.

LUK WING-TING DEAD.

The death of General Luk Wing-ting, Inspector-General of the two Kwangs, is confirmed.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."] CANTON, April 22nd.

PROPOSED MILITARY CHANGE.
We are informed that Tong Kai-yew, the Yunnan Tuchun, suddenly ordered Chan Hoi-yu, the Defence Commissioner of Nam-hung and Commander of the 3rd division of the Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung, to hand over his Command to a successor whom Tong has appointed and then to lead an army to reinforce the expeditionary forces in Hunan. It is understood that Chief Commander Li Kan-yuen has refused to obey, and that Tong has been requested to cancel his order.

REWARDS OFFERED BY PEKING GOVERNMENT.
The Peking Government has recently notified various northern leaders that a reward of \$100,000 will be given for the arrest of Mok Wing-sun (the Canton Tuchun), Li Kan-yuen and Li Lick-kwan, respectively; \$300,000 is offered to the northern troops who are the first to enter into the Kwongchow city (Canton).

THE KO-CHOW FRONT.
It is reported that Canton troops, after several days' fighting, recaptured Ko-chow and all the adjacent districts on the 19th inst. Lung's troops have retreated to a place called Siu-kai.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION ON KWANGTUNG.
We are informed that Northern troops, after occupying Nam-hung, are coming down the North River. The total of the Northern troops who will be dispatched to attack Kwangtung is said to be 21,000.

Canton reinforcements are being dispatched to the northern borders day and night. Trains of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company are running continuously at night-time, and military meetings are being held regularly in the Tuchun's Yamen in order to devise measures for meeting the Northerners.

COMPANY REPORT

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The 54th report of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., shows that the profits at working account amounted to Tls. 330,594.20 for the year ended December 31st, 1917, as compared with Tls. 292,153.42 for 1916, an increase of Tls. 38,440.78. The net profit for the year was Tls. 230,285.13 against Tls. 245,573.44 an increase of Tls. 36,414.69 over the previous year.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including the sum of Tls. 30,510.68 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1916, and payment of bonus to foreign staff, amounts to Tls. 310,798.78, of which sum the directors recommend appropriation as follows:—

To pay a Dividend for the year 1917 on 24,000 shares at 5 per cent. Tls. 2.50 per share	60,000.00
To write off for depreciation of land and buildings	4,076.35
To write off for depreciation of manufacturing and distributing plant	135,329.27
To write off for depreciation of furniture	900.57
To transfer to renewals and depreciation account	80,000.00
To carry forward to new account 30,433.50	
Tls. 310,798.78	

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The report of this Association states that after transferring a further \$250,000 to the credit of Investment and Exchange Reserve Fund, there remains a balance at credit of 1916 and former years' working account of \$798,323.64, and the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders of 20 per cent. out of this account and to place a further sum of \$200,000 to the credit of the Investment and Exchange Reserve Fund. The account will then stand as follows:—

Dividend of 25 per cent. (= \$15 per share)	\$18,000.00
To investment and exchange reserve fund	20,000.00
Balance carried forward	41,323.64
\$798,323.64	

The net premium earned during 1917, after deducting return premium, insurance premium, etc., amount to \$14,908.29, against \$3,705,185.29 during 1916 and the account shows a balance at credit of \$7,186,480.97. The Directors recommend the payment of a special dividend of 5 per cent. = \$3 per share, to be paid to shareholders out of interest earned, which will absorb \$36,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$3,150,480.97. The dividend will be paid in cash, exchange 72 1/8 per share at exchange 3 1/2 = Tls. 12.14 per share.

THE WAR.

LULL IN THE FLANDERS STRUGGLE.

NAVAL SKIRMISH IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON HOLLAND.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT. LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was local fighting to our advantage this morning in the neighbourhood of Robecq.

We ejected the enemy from some advanced posts.

There was considerable activity by hostile artillery in this area.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, April 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After some fighting we repulsed an attack upon a post southward of the Scarpe River.

Our artillery stopped an attempted advance north-eastward of Ypres.

We carried out a successful local operation in the neighbourhood of Robecq, killing a number and capturing prisoners and machine-guns.

Hostile artillery were active yesterday forenoon and at night in the Somme, Ancre, and La Bassée Canal sectors.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Twelve tons of bombs were dropped in the daytime yesterday on Menin, Armentières and Thourout railway junction. We brought down six and drove down three enemy machines uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 11 tons of bombs on Bapaume and railway junctions at Jumièville, Bethenville and Chaulnes. A large fire broke out at Chaulnes. All our machines returned.

ANOTHER THRUST EXPECTED.

LONDON, April 21st.
10.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Apparently the enemy suffered more severely in the great repulse on Thursday between Givenchy and the forest of Nieppe than is supposed, for his hard-pressing tactics have so far not been resumed. Last night and this morning passed quietly, but doubtless the enemy will make another thrust for the possession of the hill system from Kemmel to Mont Descats, but to-morrow we will be even better prepared to receive him than we are to-day.

THE PRICE OF THE CHANNEL PORTS.

No leader of a democratic army dare gamble away his man-power as General Ludendorff is doing, and no General of any other nation dare set a million-and-a-half lives as the price for the Channel ports. At the present ratio of casualties to progress it is questionable whether twice a million-and-a-half would achieve the result.

GERMANS EATING HORSE FLESH.
After quoting striking figures gathered by an officer from prisoners in support of the statements of heavy enemy losses ranging between 30 to 50 per cent., the Correspondent says that the Germans have been eating the flesh of fallen horses along the Bapaume road and are much dissatisfied to discover that the reports that the British troops are starving are untrue, which fact is borne out by the capture of well-stocked canteens during the recent advance.

French troops and artillery have been in action shoulder to shoulder with our men, and it is impossible to overrate the effect of their moral upon the latter, who have unbounded confidence in the heroism and fighting qualities of our Allies.

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS FLANDERS.

The *Union* between the British and French Army staffs is working in the utmost harmony and with high efficiency.

M. Poincaré, who is visiting the Flanders area, this morning reviewed the British battalions and expressed his unfeigned satisfaction with all he saw.

We improved our position last night east of Reiz-de-Vinage and captured some prisoners and killed 40.

We also improved our line of posts in the area of Point Hinges and of Pécourt Wood.

Our artillery were ceaselessly active against concentrations in the region of Mount Kemmel.

Our airmen are taking advantage of the clearer weather and are very busy all over the battle area.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY PLANS MISCARRY.

LONDON, April 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday evening, stated:—Captured maps prove that when the enemy broke off the attacks south of Arras in order to develop his unexpected success at Armentières, he calculated on breaking through, but he has been almost held for a week, and probably will now try assaulting the chosen positions with masses of men and guns.

There are evidences that the chain of hillocks from Mount Kemmel will be successively attacked. The enemy may revert to his original plan of separating the British and French Armies, but this is no longer possible, as the rush for the Channel ports has been dammed. Prisoners admit that the task set them when the offensive was launched was much more bitter than they had imagined.

A feature of the fighting during the past week has indeed been the glorious valour and tenacity of the indomitable British troops. Only numerical superiority yielded the enemy the slightest success. The khaki line of a week ago is now variegated with the blue French uniforms, and the wall opposed to the enemy is much less likely to yield to any sudden and stupendous thrust.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH LINE ENTIRELY RESTORED.

Paris, April 22nd.

A communiqué states:—There was no infantry action to-day.

There was reciprocal artillery firing on the fronts of the Somme, Avre, the Oise, and on the right of the Meuse.

Our line north of Seicheprey is entirely restored.

The enemy bombarded Rheims, causing several fires.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—Reciprocal reconnaissances on Prince Rupprecht's and the Crown Prince's battlefronts led to violent infantry engagements.

We attacked Americans near Seicheprey and penetrated two kilometres, returning at night-time to our original lines. The American losses were high. We captured prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY ATTACKS ON AMERICANS.

LONDON, April 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters:—Twelve hundred German "shock" troops attacked the Americans north-west of Toul on April 20th. They penetrated the American trenches and captured the village of Seicheprey, which later was retaken. There was heavy fighting all day, and late at night left the American positions virtually intact. This is the largest attack on the Americans so far.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS' LULL.

LONDON, April 21st.
12.35 p.m.

A semi-official report, issued last evening, states:—The forty-eight hour lull in the struggle on the British and French fronts most probably marks the suspension rather than the end of the battle of the Lys. The Germans must reconstitute their shattered divisions after their bloody defeat by the British before Mount Kemmel and on the St. Venant-Givenchy front, but they have engaged themselves too deeply in the salient north of La Bassée Canal not to persevere in their attempts. Since an offensive is always more costly for the assailants than the defenders, if, as there is every reason to believe, new and very severe battles, which must be expected, do not bring the decision which is necessary to the Germans, then their offensive power will inevitably decrease. French opinion, therefore, awaits the course of events on the front coolly and quite confidently. The future presents for the British more favourable conditions than in the first phase of the great enemy offensive, which, nevertheless, ended in the failure of the German plan.

GROUND RECOVERED.

Paris, April 21st.

A communiqué states:—There was sustained artillery firing on the left of the Avre, also between Montdidier and Noyon.

Fighting continued at night-time in the region of Seicheprey, where we have retaken almost the whole ground lost. American units, fighting side by side with ours, repulsed a heavy German attack in the same sector.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Paris, April 21st.

So far 118 have been killed and 236 injured by the long-range bombardment of Paris.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

Paris, April 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—Owing to the recent German bombardments of the town, Rheims is now a ruin. The Cathedral was hit repeatedly, but only by shell splinters, and is much as it was six months ago. Joan of Arc still rides her bronze charger, immutably serene and confident, before the Cathedral, though a shell splinter has broken the uplifted sword in her right hand. Near by is a vast hole in the ground made by a big shell, which was unquestionably intended for the Cathedral. The Germans declare that the bombardment of Rheims is in reprisal for the French bombardment of Laon station.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 21st.
10.45 p.m.

A German wireless official report states:—We have opened a way to the Crimea, after overcoming resistance.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRUSH IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

GERMAN DESTROYER HIT.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Admiralty announces:—British Light Forces in Heligoland Bight on Saturday, encountered enemy Light Forces, who retired behind the minefields.

A few shots were exchanged at an extreme range.

An enemy destroyer was hit.

All our ships returned without any casualty.

THE CAUCASUS OPERATIONS.

ARMENIANS RETAKING VAN.

TIFLIS, April 21st.

It is reported that the Armenians are retaking Van.

Tartar attacks at Baku were repulsed by the Armenians and the rest of the population.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, April 21st.

An Italian official report states:—The artillery on the Asiago Plain carried out repeated concentrations on enemy positions.

British patrols inflicted losses, effectively harassing the enemy.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOLLAND'S COURSE.

DEMANDS BY GERMANY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent at Rotterdam states that certain demands have already been made or are about to be made by Germany, which, if pressed, would force the Netherlands to take one side or the other in the war.

KING HEDJAZ'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

King Hedjaz has telegraphed to His Majesty King George congratulations on the magnificent and unmatched gallantry of the British Armies on the Western front. "I am earnestly praying Almighty God to crown with victory the banners of the true cause for which they are fighting with such undaunted bravery."

His Majesty King George replied:—"I am deeply touched by your Lordship's message. It breathes the spirit of confidence and unity of purpose which binds together the Allied forces, on all fronts and in all lands in an unshakable determination to achieve the liberation of mankind from tyranny."

King Hedjaz telegraphed to the British Government, beginning:—"Convey to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and his gallant commanders and troops the King's whole-hearted admiration for the magnificent defence by the British Army in face of the Germans' desperate but unavailing offensive."

LAYOR OF MECCA'S MESSAGE.

The Mayor of Mecca has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London, congratulating him upon the inspiring spectacle of the valiant and glorious opposition to the fruitless assaults of the German horde on the Western Front.

THE MAN-POWER APPEAL.

THE DOMINIONS' EFFORTS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The *Times* states the Dominions are redoubling their efforts to reinforce their troops on the Western Front.

Both Australia and South Africa are resorting to redoubled recruiting campaigns. Their is no difference between the advocates and opponents of conscription in Australia or in their devoted support of the British cause, but only a difference about the means by which they can contribute best to its prosperity.

The New Zealand Government, besides increasing the reinforcements, has carried its budget with a drastic clause compelling subscription to the latest War Loan. The efforts in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, if with differing accents, speak with unanimity in their meaning and firmness of resolve, which is singularly welcome to this country and the Allies at a moment of very heavy strain.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CLERGY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Bishop of London, addressing a Stoke-Newington congregation, supported conscription. He announced that, despite the exclusion of the clergy under the Man-Power Act, calling-up notices were being despatched to the clergy in his diocese. He said that exclusion did not affect the position. The principle which would be observed in London would be on a basis of leaving one priest to each parish.

The Bishop believed that other Bishops would act in a similar manner.

INTER-ALLIED WAR COMMITTEE.

Paris, April 21st.

The Inter-Allied War Committee at Versailles now consists of General Belin, France; President, General Sackville-West, Britain; General Nobili, Italy; and General Bliss, United States.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KORNILOFF'S TROOPS FIGHTING SOVIET FORCES.

LONDON, April 21st.

Messages from Petrograd, dated April 16th, state that despatches from the south announce the renewal of hostilities between General Korniloff's troops and those of the Soviets.

A Turkish cruiser and two torpedo-boats have arrived at Odessa.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE GUARDS.

LONDON, April 21st.

A message from Petrograd, dated April 16th, states that there has been fighting between the anarchists and the Bolsheviks at Voronej, Simbirsk, Rostoff, also between the White Guards and the Red Guards north of Viborg, which is the only important Finnish town remaining in the hands of the Red Guards.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LOYAL AMERICAN IRISHMEN.

New York, April 21st.

The Irishmen of Georgia have enabled Mr. John Dillon, Irishman of Georgia, at a meeting held at Augusta, endorse the grant of Home Rule and the extension of conscription to Ireland. We expect Irishmen in Ireland to fight with the Allies in the same way that Irishmen of America are doing.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR CEYLON.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. H. C. Gallan, Attorney-General at Trinidad, has been appointed Attorney-General for Ceylon.

STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

ARTILLERY WORKS CLOSED.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

A strike is in progress at the State Artillery Works at Hemburg. Men trying to resume work were attacked by the mob, whom the police and military charged and fired on. Several were wounded.

The Ministry of War has closed the works.

THE REICHSTAG'S PEACE RESOLUTION.

ITS REPUDIATION.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

A telegram from Berlin states that negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the Reichstag with a view to the official repudiation of the Reichstag's July Peace Resolution.

WHAT THE ALLIES MUST PAY.

Admiral von Tirpitz and other pan-German speakers are now demanding that Great Britain and France pay indemnities of £5,000,000,000 and that in addition France give up some of her colonies and Great Britain give up the export of raw materials.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF KUEHLMANN.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

Reports are current that Baron Kuehlmann has resigned. Dr. Helfferich is mentioned as his successor.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

SAFEGUARDS.

LONDON, April 21st.

The police have removed all arms and ammunition, including repairs, from Irish gunsmiths' shops. Masses and intercession services are being celebrated to avert conscription.

NATIONALIST FIREBRAND'S ADVICE.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist M.P., in a hot speech at Belfast, advised the Irish to refuse to register militarily and to spit on the tribunals and refuse to go.

ITALIAN MINISTERS VISIT FRANCE.

Paris, April 21st.

Signor Orlando and Signor Bianchi, Minister of Transport, have arrived from Rome.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Silver is quoted 47d. per ounce. There is a little more trade demand, and the market is firm.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of eighteen tads of prepared opium.

Defendant said a friend gave him the opinion at Annam to bring to Hongkong. Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,200, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF MORPHINE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of eight ounces of morphine, valued at \$48.

Sergeant Fallon said that while on search duty on the s.s. *Hengshan* the previous day he saw defendant moving about in a suspicious manner in one of the second-class cabins. When witness went towards him, defendant moved into the sailors' cabin. Witness followed and searched defendant, and found two packets of morphine in his pocket.

Defendant said a stranger gave him the packets.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

A Chinese was charged with embezzlement.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Agassiz for the defence.

Sergeant Spear said the defendant was a *Yokai*, employed by complainant, who kept a shop at Sham Shui Po. On March 19th defendant went to a shop in Yau-mat and collected \$53 on behalf of his employer, and it was alleged that he paid \$20 over into the firm, keeping the remainder for himself. The next day defendant absconded. A few days later the embezzlement was discovered and the Police were informed. Defendant was arrested at Yau-mat.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$500.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN A JUNK.

Three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the defendants.

Inspector Gordon stated that the defendants, who were junk people, were stopped and searched in New Territory waters. The rifles and ammunition were found in the junk, which was very similar in appearance to a junk which had committed a piracy. He therefore asked the magistrate to remand the case so that he might make further enquiries. Inspector Gordon added that the stern of the junk was protected throughout with heavy hardware.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till next Monday, fixing bail at \$500 for the first defendant, and \$250 each for the other two defendants.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

A Chinese man and woman were charged with receiving property, valued at about \$100, which had been stolen outside the Colony.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who appeared for the prosecution, said complainant was away in Swatow at the moment, and he wished the case adjourned to enable him to look into the case.

Inspector Kent stated that the male defendant was a son of the complainant, and had run away from Swatow with his father's concubine. They carried away a quantity of property, which they brought to Hongkong. Defendant's brother arrived in Hongkong a few days ago in search of defendant, and met him in the street. He pointed out defendant to a *lukong*, who arrested him.

The male defendant denied that he committed the robbery, but the woman said the property belonged to her.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Saturday.

THEFT FROM A PORTUGUESE LADY.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to steal a purse containing \$7.34 belonging to a Portuguese lady.

Mrs. Thomas, the complainant, stated that while she was going down Wyndham Street, defendant came behind her and snatched her purse. He then ran in the direction of the Dairy Farm, where a Portuguese gentleman arrested him.

Mr. S. A. Marcel said he was going up Wyndham Street in a chair when he heard the complainant shout out "Help, help." Witness stopped his chair and followed defendant, whom he arrested near the Dairy Farm.

Defendant denied snatching the bag, and said he was walking along the road when he was wrongfully arrested. He accidentally knocked against the lady and the bag dropped to the ground.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and thanked Mr. Marcel for the assistance he had rendered in effecting the arrest of the snatcher.

PEERAGE CLAIM DISALLOWED.

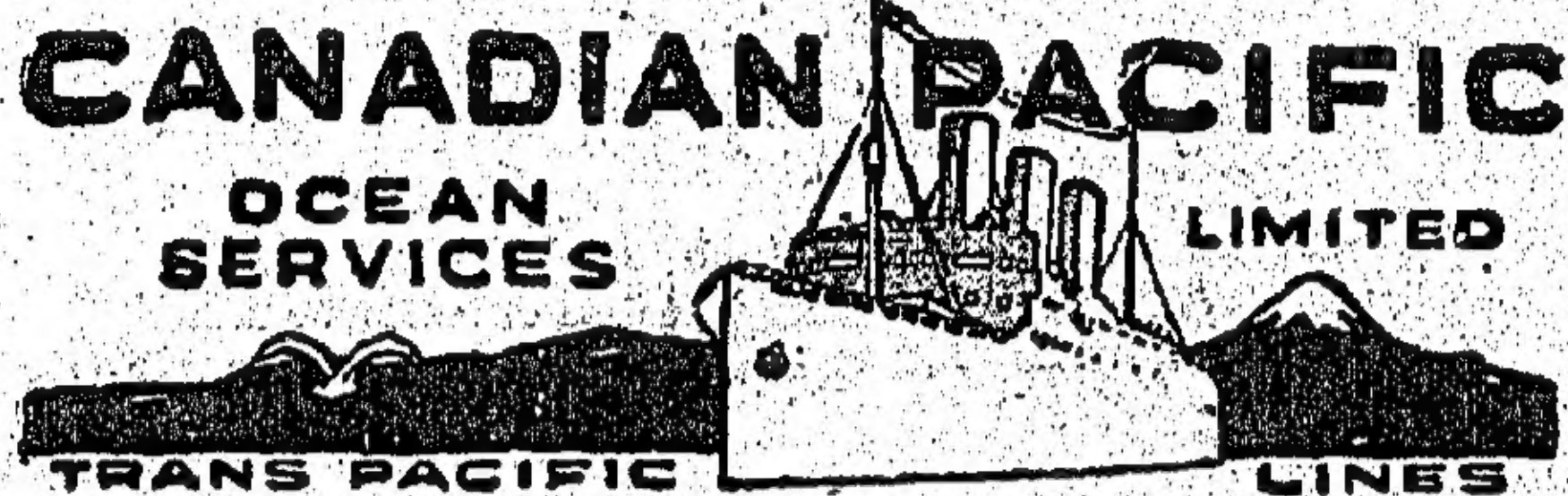
In the Probate and Divorce Division, recently, Mr. Justice Coleridge dismissed the legitimacy suit brought by George Beresford, or Tooth, a London gardener, who claimed to be the son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford and his wife. His lordship said it had been conclusively proved that Lady Waterford was deceased of a stillborn child, and that she and her little one slept together in Curraghmore churchyard. He also found that the claimant was the son of Georgina Tooth, born in the Holborn Workhouse, and that he never had any connection, legitimate or illegitimate, with any member of the Waterford family. The petition was dismissed with costs.

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"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 6th June. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 29th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 4th July. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 11th Sept.



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"LOKSANG" Wed., 24th April, 7 a.m.
"TAISANG" Fri., 26th April, 10 a.m.
"YUENSANG" Fri., 26th April, 3 p.m.
"WOSANG" Tue., 30th April, 10 a.m.
"LOONGSANG" Fri., 3rd May, 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
ANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Hailong when convenient.
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Keadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labid Daba.
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THREE UNKNOWN HEROES

[BY MAURICE MASTERLINCK.]

The Belgian Government published last year a "Reply to the German White Book of May 10th, 1915."

This reply gives peremptory denials, one by one, to all the allegations in the White Book on the subject of "franc-tireurs," of attacks by civilians, and of the Belgian women's cruelty to the German prisoners, and wounded. It contains an aggregate of authentic and overwhelming evidence upon the massacres at Andenne, Dinant, Louvain and Aerschot, which enables history here and not to pronounce its verdict with even greater certainty than the most scrupulous jury of a criminal court.

Among the most frightful incidents reported in these accounts by eye-witnesses, I would like to-day upon only two of those which marked the sack of Aerschot, that they are more odious or cruel than the others on the contrary, beside the unprovoked murders and wholesale executions at Andenne, Dinant, Louvain, which are of unsurpassable horror, they seem almost kindly—but I select them for the very reason that they display more clearly than in its most violent excesses what we may call the normal mentality of the German army, and the abominable things which it does when it believes itself to be acting with justice, moderation and humanity. I select them above all because they show us the admirable and touching state of mind, as displayed amidst a terrible ordeal, of a little Belgian city, the most innocent of all the victims of this war, and offer for our contemplation two instances of simple and heroic self-sacrifice which have escaped notice, and which it is well to bring to light, for they are as beautiful as the most splendid examples in the fairest pages of Plutarch.

Aerschot is a humble and happy little town in Flemish Brabant, one of those modest, unknown clusters of habitations which, like Dinant, for ever to be regretted and buried in the past, nobody used to visit, because they contained no buildings of note, but which, retained and represented all the more, in the depths of their silence and their placid isolation, Flemish life in its most special, intimate, intense, traditional, warm and peaceable aspect. In these half-rustic little cities we find hardly any industries, at most a malt kiln or two, a corn-mill, an oil works, a cheese factory, and the well-to-do inhabitants live on the produce of the fields, their meadows and their woods. The houses in the market-square are substantial-looking, more or less ancient in shape and pointed by their gables, their eaves and their roofs with glittering brasses. All through the week the square is almost deserted and wakens to life only on market days and on Sunday mornings, at the hour of High Mass. In a word, it is a picture of peace, of restful waiting for meals and repose, of drowsy, easy existence and perhaps of happiness, if happiness consists in being happy in a half-slumber free of remote ambitions, exaggerated passions or over-crowded dreams.

It was here, in this peaceful seclusion of unimportant towns, that, even the war had hitherto disturbed below the surface, that on August 19th, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning, after the retreat of the last Belgian soldiers, the market-square was suddenly invaded by a dense and endless stream of German troops. The burgomaster's son, a lad of 15, hurried to close the Venetian shutters of his father's house and was wounded in the leg by one of the bullets which the victors fired at random through the windows.

At ten o'clock the German officer in command sent for the burgomaster, Monsieur Tielemans, to appear at the town hall. He was received with insults, hustled and abused for a "schweinhund" or pig-dog, an animal apparently indigenous to Germany.

Thereafter, Colonel Stenger, commanding the 8th Infantry Brigade, and his two aides-de-camp took up their quarters in the burgomaster's house in the market square, and I may add in passing, forthwith broke open all the drawers in their rooms, and took away the contents of the balcony and watched the march past of their troops.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, obsessed by the delusion of *franc-tireurs*, some soldiers, seized with panic, began to fire shots in the streets. The colonel, standing on the balcony, was hit by a German bullet and fell. One of the aides-de-camp rushed downstairs, shouting:—"The colonel is dead! I want the burgomaster!"

Monsieur Tielemans felt that his time was come.

"This is a serious matter for me," he said to his wife.

She squeezed his hand and urged him to keep courage. The burgomaster was arrested and ill-treated by the soldiers. In vain his wife remarked to the captain that her husband and son could not have fired, since they possessed no weapons.

"That makes no difference," replied the bully in uniform, "he's responsible. Also," he added, "I want your son."

This son was the boy of 15 who had been wounded in the leg. As he had a difficulty in walking, because of his wound, he was brutally jostled before his mother's eyes and escorted with kicks to the town hall, there to join his father.

Meanwhile, the same captain, persisting in his contention that his men had been fired upon, compelled Madame Tielemans to go through the house with him, from cellar to attic. He was obliged to observe that all the rooms were empty, and all the windows closed. Throughout this inspection he threatened the poor woman with his revolver. Her daughter placed herself between her mother and their sinister visitor, who did not understand. When they returned to the hall downstairs the mother asked him:

"What is to become of us?"

Coldly, he replied:—"You will be shot; so will your daughter and your servants."

The pillage and the methodical setting on fire of the town now began. All the houses on the right-hand side of the square were in flames. From time to time, the soldiers apostrophised the women, shouting:—

"You're going to be shot, you're going to be shot!"

"At that moment," says Madame Tielemans in her sworn deposition, "the soldiers were leaving our house, their arms filled with bottles of wine. They opened the windows and removed all the contents of our rooms. I turned away so as not to behold the pillage. By the lurid light of the burning houses, my eyes fell upon my husband, my son, and my brother-in-law, accompanied by some other gentlemen, who were being led to execution. Never shall I forget that sight nor the look on the face of my husband seeking his house for the last time and asking himself what had befallen his wife and daughter, while I, lest I should sap his courage, could not call out, 'I am here!'"

The hours passed. The women were driven out of the town and led like a herd of cattle along a road strewn with corpses to a distant meadow, where they were penned until morning. The men were arrested and their hands tied behind their backs with copper wire so cruelly tightened as to draw blood. They were gathered into groups and made to lie down, such as were being led to execution touched the ground and they were unable to make any movement. The night was spent in this way, with the town burning and the pillage and orgy continuing.

Between five and six in the morning the military authorities decided that the executions should begin and that one of the largest groups of prisoners, composed of about a hundred civilians, should be present at the death of the burgomaster, his son and his brother. An officer informed the burgomaster that his hour had come. On hearing these words, a citizen of Aerschot, Charles van Nuffel, went up to the officer, begged him to spare Monsieur Tielemans' life and offered to die in his stead. He added that he was the burgomaster's political adversary, but that he considered that, at this moment, Monsieur Tielemans was essential to the town.

"No," replied the officer, harshly, "we want the burgomaster."

Monsieur Tielemans stood up, thanked Monsieur van Nuffel and said that he would die with an easy mind, as he had spent his existence doing all the good in his power, and that he would not beg for mercy. He entreated, however, that the lives of his fellow-citizens and of his son, a boy of 15 and his mother's last consolation, should be spared. The officer grinned and made no reply. The burgomaster's brother next asked for mercy, not for himself but his brother and his nephew. His request fell on deaf ears. The lad then got up and took his place between his father and his uncle. Six soldiers took aim at ten yards' distance; the officer lowered his sword; and as the widow of the heroic burgomaster says, "the best in this world was no more."

I will now quote from the evidence of Monsieur Gustave Nys, an eye witness of the horrible drama, which nearly numbered him among its victims:—

"The other civilians were thereupon placed in rows of three. The third in each row was to leave it and fall in behind the dead bodies, in order to be shot. All the civilians had their hands tied behind their backs. My brother and I stood next to each other; I was number two; my brother Omer, 20 years of age, was number three. I asked the officer: 'May I change places with my brother?' It makes no difference to you who falls under your bullets, but it does to my mother, who is a widow, for my brother has finished his studies and is more useful to her than I am.' Once again he refused to listen to my prayer. 'Fall out, number three,' my brother and I embraced, and he joined the others. There were thirty of them, drawn up in line. Then a horrible scene took place: the German soldiers, walking slowly along his row, killed him at each discharge of their rifles, waiting between the volleys for the officer's word of command."

IV.

Incidents such as those would pass unperceived if one did not take the trouble to seek them out and to collect them, piled up amid the huge mass of tragedies which for more than three years have upset and ravaged the unhappy country tortured by the invaders. Had they occurred in the history of Greece or Rome they would have found a place among the great deeds that honour our earth and deserve to live for ever in the memory of man. It is our duty to make them known for a moment and to engrave in our recollection the names of those who were plainly as brave historic truth, in depictions sworn under oath before a nameless registrar who has stifled them of any literary or sentimental embellishment, they give at first but a very faint idea of the intensity of the tragedy and the value of the sacrifice. There is here no question of a glorious death faced amid the excitement of the fighting on a vast battlefield. Nor are we considering an indefinite or overhanging menace, or an uncertain, remote, and perhaps avoidable danger. We have to do with an obscure solitary, horrible and imminent death in a ditch; and the six rifle-balls are there, aimed almost point-blank, ready upon a sign of the officer who accepts your offer to change you, in a second, into a heap of bleeding flesh and to send you to the unknown, terrible region which man dreads all the more when he is still full of strength and life. There is not a moment's interval nor a gleam of hope between question and answer, between existence with all its joys and death with all its horrors. There is no encouragement, no word or gesture of stimulation or support, no reward; in an instant all is given in exchange for nothing; it is sheer self-sacrifice standing naked and so pure that we are surprised that not even Germans were conquered by its beauty.

A few days after the events which I have narrated, on August 23rd, 1914, Dinant, became the scene of wholesale massacre, which involved exactly 606 victims, including 11 children under five years old, 28 of ages between 10 and 15, and 71 women.

Nothing can give an idea of the horror and infamy of these massacres, which form one of the most disgraceful and terrible pages in the long and monstrous history of Teuton shame. But it is not my purpose to speak of this for the moment. There would be too much to tell.—*Daily Chronicle.*

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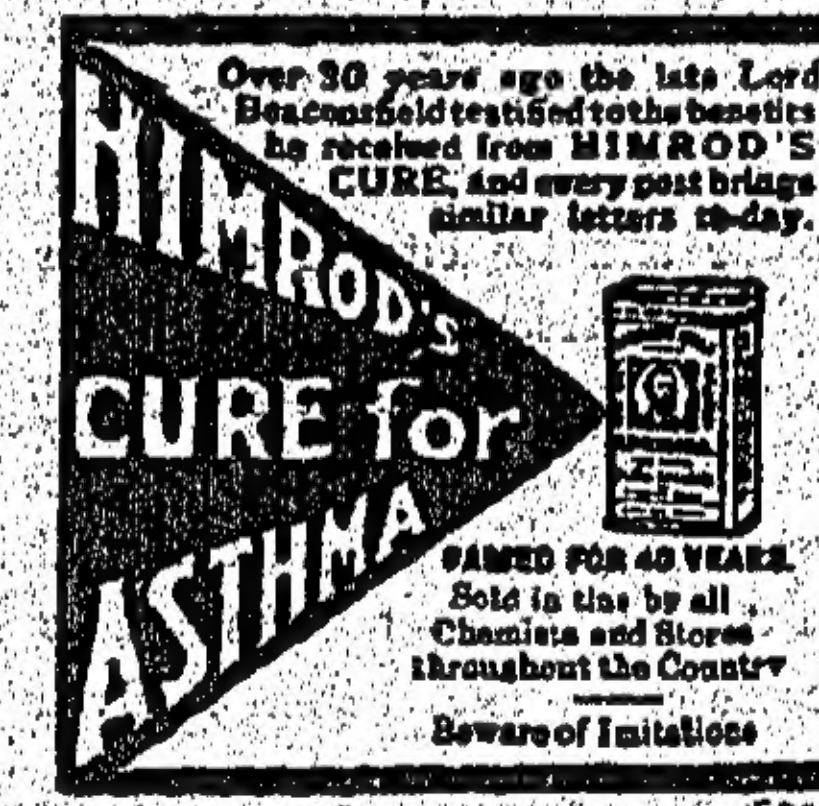
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THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

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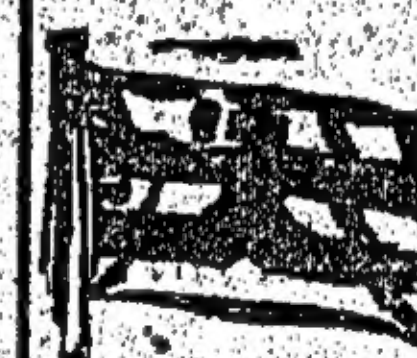
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